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=> file biosis caba caplus embase japio lifesci medline scisearch
=> e schofield louis/au
E1          54     SCHOFIELD LORRAINE/AU
E2           7     SCHOFIELD LORRAINE M/AU
E3         217 --> SCHOFIELD LOUIS/AU
E4           3     SCHOFIELD LOUIS DR/AU
E5           7     SCHOFIELD LOUISE/AU
E6          16     SCHOFIELD LYN/AU
E7         212     SCHOFIELD M/AU
E8          88     SCHOFIELD M A/AU
E9           1     SCHOFIELD M E/AU
E10          9     SCHOFIELD M G/AU
E11         24     SCHOFIELD M H/AU
E12        114     SCHOFIELD M J/AU

=> s e3-e4 and (malaria or plasmodium)
L1         199 ("SCHOFIELD LOUIS"/AU OR "SCHOFIELD LOUIS DR"/AU) AND (MALARIA
               OR PLASMODIUM)
=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2          70 DUP REM L1 (129 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
=> s l2 and inositolglycan
L3           3 L2 AND INOSITOLGLYCAN
=> d bib ab kwic 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 3 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y
 L3   ANSWER 1 OF 3  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
AN   1997:212809  BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN   PREV199799519313
TI   Signal transduction in macrophages by glycosylphosphatidylinositols of
       ***Plasmodium***  , Trypanosoma, and Leishmania: Activation of protein
     tyrosine kinases and protein kinase C by   ***inositolglycan***   and
     diacylglycerol moieties.
AU   Tachado, Souvenir D. [Reprint author]; Gerold, Peter; Schwarz, Ralph;
     Novakovic, Suzanna; McConville, Malcolm;   ***Schofield, Louis***
CS   Walter Eliza Hall Inst. Med. Res., VIC 3050, Australia
SO   Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of
     America, (1997) Vol. 94, No. 8, pp. 4022-4027.
     CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT   Article
LA   English
ED   Entered STN: 22 May 1997
     Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1997
AB   The perturbation of various glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored
     surface proteins imparts profound regulatory signals to macrophages,
     lymphocytes and other cell types.  The specific contribution of the GPI
     moieties to these events however is unclear.  This study demonstrates that
     purified GPIs of   ***Plasmodium***   falciparum, Trypanosoma brucei, and
     Leishmania mexicana origin are sufficient to initiate signal transduction
     when added alone to host cells as chemically defined agonists.  GPIs (10
     nM-1 mu-M) induce rapid activation of the protein tyrosine kinase (PTK)
     p59-hck in macrophages.  The minimal structural requirement for PTK
     activation is the evolutionarily conserved core glycan sequence
     Man-alpha-1-2Man-alpha-1-6Man-alpha-1-4GlcN1-6myo-inositol.
     GPI-associated diacylglycerols independently activate the
     calcium-independent epsilon isoform of protein kinase C.  Both signals
     collaborate in regulating the downstream NF-kappa-B/rel-dependent gene
     expression of interleukin 1-alpha, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha, and
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inducible NO synthase. The alkylacyl-glycerol-containing iM4 GIPL of L. mexicana, however, is unable to activate protein kinase C and inhibits TNF expression in response to other agonists, establishing signaling specificity among structurally distinct GPIs. GPI alone appears sufficient to mimic the activities of ***malaria*** parasite extracts in the signaling pathway leading to TNF expression. A mAb to GPI blocks TNF induction by parasite extracts indicating that GPI is a necessary agent in this response. As protozoal GPIs are closely related to their mammalian counterparts, the data indicate that GPIs do indeed constitute a novel outside-in signaling system, acting as both agonists and second messenger substrates, and imparting at least two separate signals through the structurally distinct glycan and fatty acid domains. These activities may underlie aspects of pathology and immune regulation in protozoal infections.

TI Signal transduction in macrophages by glycosylphosphatidylinositols of ***Plasmodium*** , Trypanosoma, and Leishmania: Activation of protein tyrosine kinases and protein kinase C by ***inositolglycan*** and diacylglycerol moieties.

AU Tachado, Souvenir D. [Reprint author]; Gerold, Peter; Schwarz, Ralph; Novakovic, Suzanna; McConville, Malcolm; ***Schofield, Louis***

AB. . . The specific contribution of the GPI moieties to these events however is unclear. This study demonstrates that purified GPIs of ***Plasmodium*** falciparum, Trypanosoma brucei, and Leishmania mexicana origin are sufficient to initiate signal transduction when added alone to host cells as. . . response to other agonists, establishing signaling specificity among structurally distinct GPIs. GPI alone appears sufficient to mimic the activities of ***malaria*** parasite extracts in the signaling pathway leading to TNF expression. A mAb to GPI blocks TNF induction by parasite extracts. . .

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACTIVATION; BLOOD AND LYMPHATICS; CELL BIOLOGY; ENZYMOLOGY; LEISHMANIA-MEXICANA GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL; MACROPHAGE; PARASITE; ***PLASMODIUM*** -FALCIPARUM GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL; PROTEIN KINASE C; PROTEIN TYROSINE KINASES; SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION; SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION INITIATOR; STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP; TRYPANOSOMA-BRUCEI GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL

ORGN . . .
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

ORGN Classifier
Sporozoa 35400

Super Taxa
Protozoa; Invertebrata; Animalia

Organism Name
Plasmodium falciparum

Taxa Notes
Animals, Invertebrates, Microorganisms, Protozoans

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

AN 2004:101015 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090615>>

DN 140:144698

TI Immunogenic compositions comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***

IN ***Schofield, Louis***

PA The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 134 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004011026	A1	20040205	WO 2003-AU944	20030725
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2493782	A1	20040205	CA 2003-2493782	20030725
	AU 2003245127	A1	20040216	AU 2003-245127	20030725
	AU 2003245127	B2	20071129		
	BR 2003012985	A	20050621	BR 2003-12985	20030725
	EP 1545599	A1	20050629	EP 2003-737755	20030725
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1681529	A	20051012	CN 2003-821710	20030725
	IN 2005DN00671	A	20090403	IN 2005-DN671	20050221
	US 20060147476	A1	20060706	US 2005-522494	20050906
	IN 2007DN03027	A	20070817	IN 2007-DN3027	20070423
PRAI	US 2002-398607P	P	20020726		
	WO 2003-AU944	W	20030725		
	IN 2005-DN671	A3	20050221		

AB The present invention relates generally to a method of eliciting or otherwise inducing an immune response to a microorganism and compns. for use therein. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as 'GPI') ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The present invention is useful, inter alia, as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for microorganism infections of mammals such as, for example, parasite infections and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species. In another aspect the invention provides a method of diagnosing, monitoring, screening for or otherwise qual. or quant. assessing an immune response to a microorganism and, in particular, a parasite. More particularly, this aspect of the present invention is directed to assessing said immune response utilizing a GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The development of this aspect of the present invention facilitates, inter alia, the qual. and/or quant. anal. of anti-GPI antibodies in a biol. sample, the identification and/or isolation of unique specificities of antibodies (such as those which bind a parasite derived toxin or the parasite itself), epitope specific screening or the rational design of immunogenic mols. and the generation , thereby, of functionally effective immunointeractive mols.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Immunogenic compositions comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***

IN ***Schofield, Louis***

AB . . . of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as 'GPI') ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The present invention is useful, inter alia, as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for microorganism infections of mammals such as, for example, parasite infections and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species. In another aspect the invention provides a method of diagnosing, monitoring, screening for or otherwise qual. or quant. assessing. . . a parasite. More particularly, this aspect of the present invention is directed to assessing said immune response utilizing a GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The development of this aspect of the present invention facilitates, inter alia, the qual.. . .

ST glycophosphoinositides ***inositolglycan*** domain ***malaria*** immunogen vaccine antigen immunodiagnosis immunotherapy

IT Antigens
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSA-3 (merozoite surface antigen 3); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antigens
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSA-4 (merozoite surface antigen 4); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSP-2 (merozoite surface protein 2); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Vaccines
(antimalarial; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Samples
(biol.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Lipids, biological studies

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(domain; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Epitopes
Immunotherapy
Infection
Malaria
Microorganism
Parasite
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Plasmodium falciparum
Test kits
Vaccines
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT MSP-1 (protein)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Molecules
(immunoreactive; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inositol; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan***

domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Glycolipoproteins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg., malarial antigen; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Glycophospholipids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug design
(rational; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug screening
(vaccine; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antimalarials
(vaccines; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT 142921-61-7 149864-49-3 154718-48-6 460095-54-9 460095-54-9D, derivs. 653601-83-3D, amino acid derivs. 653601-84-4 653601-85-5D, derivs. 653601-86-6D, derivs. 653601-87-7 653601-88-8D, derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2000:190951 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN 132:235899
TI Immunogenic compositions and uses thereof
IN ***Schofield, Louis***
PA The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000015254	A1	20000323	WO 1999-AU770	19990914

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PI AU 9958420 A 20000403 AU 1999-58420 19990914
AU 766837 B2 20031023
EP 1113815 A1 20010711 EP 1999-945777 19990914
EP 1113815 B1 20070905
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRAI AU 1998-5893 A 19980914
WO 1999-AU770 W 19990914

AB The present invention relates generally to a method of eliciting or otherwise inducing an effective immune response to a micro-organism and compns. for use therein. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as "GPI") ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. Even more particularly, the present invention contemplates an immunogenic compn. comprising the ***Plasmodium*** falciparum GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. The present invention is useful, inter alia , as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for disease conditions such as, for example, infection by parasites and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species.

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IN ***Schofield, Louis***

AB . . . of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as "GPI") ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. Even more particularly, the present invention contemplates an immunogenic compn. comprising the ***Plasmodium*** falciparum GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. The present invention is useful, inter alia , as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for disease conditions such as, for example, infection by parasites and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species.

ST vaccine ***Plasmodium*** falciparum glycosylphosphatidylinositol ***inositolglycan*** domain

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MSP-2 (major merozoite surface protein 2); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antiserums
Drug delivery systems
Malaria
Mammal (Mammalia)
Microorganism
Parasite
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Plasmodium falciparum
Vaccines
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antibodies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antigens
MSP-1 (protein)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inositol; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antibodies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Glycolipoproteins
Glycophospholipids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT 261757-36-2D, ethanolamine-phosphate derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

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=> s (malaria or plasmodium) and inositolglycan
L4          13 (MALARIA OR PLASMODIUM) AND INOSITOLGLYCAN

=> dup rem l4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5            4 DUP REM L4 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab kwic 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 4 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN   2004:101015  CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN   140:144698
TI   Immunogenic compositions comprising  ***inositolglycan***  domain of
       ***Plasmodium***  -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and
therapy
```

against ***malaria***
IN Schofield, Louis
PA The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 134 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2004011026	A1	20040205	WO 2003-AU944	20030725
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2493782	A1	20040205	CA 2003-2493782	20030725
	AU 2003245127	A1	20040216	AU 2003-245127	20030725
	AU 2003245127	B2	20071129		
	BR 2003012985	A	20050621	BR 2003-12985	20030725
	EP 1545599	A1	20050629	EP 2003-737755	20030725
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1681529	A	20051012	CN 2003-821710	20030725
	IN 2005DN00671	A	20090403	IN 2005-DN671	20050221
	US 20060147476	A1	20060706	US 2005-522494	20050906
	IN 2007DN03027	A	20070817	IN 2007-DN3027	20070423
PRAI	US 2002-398607P	P	20020726		
	WO 2003-AU944	W	20030725		
	IN 2005-DN671	A3	20050221		

AB The present invention relates generally to a method of eliciting or otherwise inducing an immune response to a microorganism and compns. for use therein. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as 'GPI') ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The present invention is useful, inter alia, as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for microorganism infections of mammals such as, for example, parasite infections and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species. In another aspect the invention provides a method of diagnosing, monitoring, screening for or otherwise qual. or quant. assessing an immune response to a microorganism and, in particular, a parasite. More particularly, this aspect of the present invention is directed to assessing said immune response utilizing a GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The development of this aspect of the present invention facilitates, inter alia, the qual. and/or quant. anal. of anti-GPI antibodies in a biol. sample, the identification and/or isolation of unique specificities of antibodies (such as those which bind a parasite derived toxin or the parasite itself), epitope specific screening or the rational design of immunogenic mols. and the generation , thereby, of functionally effective immunointeractive mols.

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Immunogenic compositions comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***

AB . . . of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as 'GPI') ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The present invention is useful, inter alia, as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for microorganism infections of mammals such as, for example, parasite infections and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species. In another aspect the invention provides a method of diagnosing, monitoring, screening for or otherwise qual. or quant. assessing. . . a parasite. More particularly, this aspect of the present invention is directed to assessing said immune response utilizing a GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its deriv. or equiv. The development of this aspect of the present invention facilitates, inter alia, the qual.. . .

ST glycophosphoinositides ***inositolglycan*** domain ***malaria*** immunogen vaccine antigen immunodiagnosis immunotherapy

IT Antigens
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSA-3 (merozoite surface antigen 3); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antigens
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSA-4 (merozoite surface antigen 4); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(MSP-2 (merozoite surface protein 2); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Vaccines
(antimalarial; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Samples
(biol.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Lipids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(domain; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Diagnosis
(immunodiagnosis; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Epitopes
Immunotherapy
Infection
Malaria
Microorganism
Parasite
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Plasmodium falciparum
Test kits
Vaccines
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Antigens
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT MSP-1 (protein)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PUR (Purification or recovery); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Molecules
(immunoreactive; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inositol; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)
IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(monoclonal; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Glycolipoproteins
RL: BPN (Biosynthetic preparation); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg., malarial antigen; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Glycophospholipids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug design
(rational; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Drug screening
(vaccine; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT Antimalarials
(vaccines; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

IT 142921-61-7 149864-49-3 154718-48-6 460095-54-9 460095-54-9D, derivs. 653601-83-3D, amino acid derivs. 653601-84-4 653601-85-5D, derivs. 653601-86-6D, derivs. 653601-87-7 653601-88-8D, derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of ***Plasmodium*** -derived glycophosphoinositide for diagnosis and therapy against ***malaria***)

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
AN 2000:190951 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN 132:235899
TI Immunogenic compositions and uses thereof
IN Schofield, Louis
PA The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Australia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 101 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000015254	A1	20000323	WO 1999-AU770	19990914

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,

SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9958420 A 20000403 AU 1999-58420 19990914
AU 766837 B2 20031023
EP 1113815 A1 20010711 EP 1999-945777 19990914
EP 1113815 B1 20070905
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI AU 1998-5893 A 19980914
WO 1999-AU770 W 19990914

AB The present invention relates generally to a method of eliciting or otherwise inducing an effective immune response to a micro-organism and compns. for use therein. More particularly, the present invention relates to a method of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as "GPI") ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. Even more particularly, the present invention contemplates an immunogenic compn. comprising the ***Plasmodium*** falciparum GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. The present invention is useful, inter alia , as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for disease conditions such as, for example, infection by parasites and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species.

RE.CNT 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB . . . of inducing an immune response to a parasite utilizing an immunogenic compn. comprising a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (referred to herein as "GPI") ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. Even more particularly, the present invention contemplates an immunogenic compn. comprising the ***Plasmodium*** falciparum GPI ***inositolglycan*** domain or its derivs. The present invention is useful, inter alia , as a prophylactic and/or therapeutic treatment for disease conditions such as, for example, infection by parasites and in particular infection by ***Plasmodium*** species.

ST vaccine ***Plasmodium*** falciparum glycosylphosphatidylinositol ***inositolglycan*** domain

IT Proteins, specific or class
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(MSP-2 (major merozoite surface protein 2); immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antiserums
Drug delivery systems
Malaria
Mammal (Mammalia)
Microorganism
Parasite
Plasmodium (malarial genus)
Plasmodium falciparum
Vaccines
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antibodies

RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antigens
MSP-1 (protein)
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Oligosaccharides, biological studies
Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inositol; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Antibodies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(monoclonal; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT Glycolipoproteins
Glycophospholipids
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(phosphatidylinositol-contg.; immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

IT 261757-36-2D, ethanolamine-phosphate derivs.
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(immunogenic compns. comprising ***inositolglycan*** domain of glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored antigen for vaccine against microorganism or ***Plasmodium*** infection)

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 1
AN 1997:212809 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN PREV199799519313
TI Signal transduction in macrophages by glycosylphosphatidylinositols of ***Plasmodium*** , Trypanosoma, and Leishmania: Activation of protein tyrosine kinases and protein kinase C by ***inositolglycan*** and diacylglycerol moieties.
AU Tachado, Souvenir D. [Reprint author]; Gerold, Peter; Schwarz, Ralph; Novakovic, Suzanna; McConville, Malcolm; Schofield, Louis
CS Walter Eliza Hall Inst. Med. Res., VIC 3050, Australia
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1997) Vol. 94, No. 8, pp. 4022-4027.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 22 May 1997

Last Updated on STN: 22 May 1997

AB The perturbation of various glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI)-anchored surface proteins imparts profound regulatory signals to macrophages, lymphocytes and other cell types. The specific contribution of the GPI moieties to these events however is unclear. This study demonstrates that purified GPIs of ***Plasmodium*** falciparum, Trypanosoma brucei, and Leishmania mexicana origin are sufficient to initiate signal transduction when added alone to host cells as chemically defined agonists. GPIs (10 nM-1 mu-M) induce rapid activation of the protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) p59-hck in macrophages. The minimal structural requirement for PTK activation is the evolutionarily conserved core glycan sequence Man-alpha-1-2Man-alpha-1-6Man-alpha-1-4GlcN1-6myo-inositol. GPI-associated diacylglycerols independently activate the calcium-independent epsilon isoform of protein kinase C. Both signals collaborate in regulating the downstream NF-kappa-B/rel-dependent gene expression of interleukin 1-alpha, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) alpha, and inducible NO synthase. The alkylacyl-glycerol-containing iM4 GIPL of L. mexicana, however, is unable to activate protein kinase C and inhibits TNF expression in response to other agonists, establishing signaling specificity among structurally distinct GPIs. GPI alone appears sufficient to mimic the activities of ***malaria*** parasite extracts in the signaling pathway leading to TNF expression. A mAb to GPI blocks TNF induction by parasite extracts indicating that GPI is a necessary agent in this response. As protozoal GPIs are closely related to their mammalian counterparts, the data indicate that GPIs do indeed constitute a novel outside-in signaling system, acting as both agonists and second messenger substrates, and imparting at least two separate signals through the structurally distinct glycan and fatty acid domains. These activities may underlie aspects of pathology and immune regulation in protozoal infections.

TI Signal transduction in macrophages by glycosylphosphatidylinositols of ***Plasmodium*** , Trypanosoma, and Leishmania: Activation of protein tyrosine kinases and protein kinase C by ***inositolglycan*** and diacylglycerol moieties.

AB. . . The specific contribution of the GPI moieties to these events however is unclear. This study demonstrates that purified GPIs of ***Plasmodium*** falciparum, Trypanosoma brucei, and Leishmania mexicana origin are sufficient to initiate signal transduction when added alone to host cells as. . . response to other agonists, establishing signaling specificity among structurally distinct GPIs. GPI alone appears sufficient to mimic the activities of ***malaria*** parasite extracts in the signaling pathway leading to TNF expression. A mAb to GPI blocks TNF induction by parasite extracts. . .

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACTIVATION; BLOOD AND LYMPHATICS; CELL BIOLOGY; ENZYMOLOGY; LEISHMANIA-MEXICANA GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL; MACROPHAGE; PARASITE; ***PLASMODIUM*** -FALCIPARUM GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL; PROTEIN KINASE C; PROTEIN TYROSINE KINASES; SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION; SIGNAL TRANSDUCTION INITIATOR; STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIP; TRYPANOSOMA-BRUCEI GLYCOSYLPHOSPHATIDYLINOSITOL

ORGN . . .
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

ORGN Classifier
Sporozoa 35400
Super Taxa

Protozoa; Invertebrata; Animalia
Organism Name
Plasmodium falciparum
Taxa Notes
Animals, Invertebrates, Microorganisms, Protozoans

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CABA COPYRIGHT 2009 CABI on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 95:19012 CABA <<LOGINID::20090615>>
DN 19940807201
TI Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies to glycosylphosphatidylinositol, the dominant TNF-[alpha]-inducing toxin of ***Plasmodium*** falciparum: prospects for the immunotherapy of severe ***malaria***
AU Schofield, L.; Vivas, L.; Hackett, F.; Gerold, P.; Schwarz, R. T.; Tachado, S.
CS National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill, London NW7 1AA, UK.
SO Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, (1993) Vol. 87, No. 6, pp. 617-626. 29 ref.
Price: Conference paper; Journal article .
Meeting Info.: Immunity to parasites: Infection control or disease induction? A workshop held at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool, UK, 16 April 1993.
ISSN: 0003-4983
DT Journal
LA English
ED Entered STN: 1 Feb 1995
Last Updated on STN: 1 Feb 1995
AB Tumour necrosis factor-[alpha] (TNF-[alpha]) is an endogenous mediator of shock and inflammation. Many of the life-threatening and severe pathologies associated with complicated and cerebral ***malaria*** are thought to result from the overproduction of this cytokine in response to agents of parasite origin. The identification and characterization of these agents may therefore provide the molecular basis for a detailed understanding of the disease process. Recently it has been shown that glycosylphosphatidylinositols are a novel class of glycolipid toxin produced by the parasite, which substitute for the endogenous ***inositolglycan*** -based signal transduction pathways of the host. Glycosylphosphatidylinositol stimulates high levels of TNF-[alpha] and interleukin-1 production by macrophages and induces hypoglycaemia through an insulin-mimetic activity, and may therefore contribute to the cerebral syndrome and other malarial pathophysiology. That MAbs to parasite-derived glycosylphosphatidylinositol can neutralize the toxic activities of whole parasite extracts is also demonstrated. These findings suggest a central role for glycosylphosphatidylinositol of parasite origin in the aetiology of severe ***malaria*** and suggest novel approaches for the immunotherapy or immunoprophylaxis of disease.
TI Neutralizing monoclonal antibodies to glycosylphosphatidylinositol, the dominant TNF-[alpha]-inducing toxin of ***Plasmodium*** falciparum: prospects for the immunotherapy of severe ***malaria*** .
AB . . . is an endogenous mediator of shock and inflammation. Many of the life-threatening and severe pathologies associated with complicated and cerebral ***malaria*** are thought to result from the overproduction of this cytokine in response to agents of parasite origin. The identification and. . . been shown that glycosylphosphatidylinositols are a novel class of glycolipid toxin produced by the parasite, which substitute for the endogenous ***inositolglycan*** -based signal transduction pathways of the host. Glycosylphosphatidylinositol stimulates high levels of TNF-[alpha] and interleukin-1 production by macrophages and

induces hypoglycaemia. . . extracts is also demonstrated. These findings suggest a central role for glycosylphosphatidylinositol of parasite origin in the aetiology of severe ***malaria*** and suggest novel approaches for the immunotherapy or immunoprophylaxis of disease.
BT Protozoa; invertebrates; animals; Haemospororida; Apicomplexa; ***Plasmodium*** ; Plasmodiidae; Homo; Hominidae; Primates; mammals; vertebrates; Chordata
CT human diseases; immunotherapy; monoclonal antibodies; tumour necrosis factor; cerebral ***malaria*** ; parasites
ST severe ***malaria*** ; glycosylphosphatidylinositol
ORGN Apicomplexa; Plasmodiidae; ***Plasmodium*** falciparum; man; protozoa

=> s l5 and insufficient
L6 0 L5 AND INSUFFICIENT

=> s l5 and (lipidic domain?)
L7 0 L5 AND (LIPIDIC DOMAIN?)

=> s GPI and (lipidic domain?)
L8 0 GPI AND (LIPIDIC DOMAIN?)